# AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN STEVE JOBS' SPEECH ENTITLED YOU'VE GOT TO FIND WHAT YOU LOVE

**Sulistyowati[1], Yuliyanto Sabat[2], Lailatul Musyarofah[3]**
STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo
sulistyowatieus@gmail.com

## Abstract

One of the ways to enrich vocabulary is learning morphology which studies about word formation and the part of morphological process is derivational suffixes. This research is aimed to describe types of derivational suffixes and word formation in derivational suffixes. It is descriptive qualitative research where the researcher describes in the sentences without using statistical calculation. All words used by Steve Jobs when he delivered his speech are the data source while words which containing derivational suffixes is the data. To analyze the data, it uses Miles and Huberman's theory (1994: 10) said those are data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The findings result was gained 74 derivational suffixes consists of four types of derivational suffixes, noun, verbal, adjective, and adverb suffixes and also explains its word formation. According to the gained findings, it is recommended that derivational suffixes is necessary to learn and to apply by breaking the word into its elements foot and suffixes because of knowing these elements, we can build the words by themselves. It can increase our self-confidence and avoid lack of vocabulary.

**Keywords**: *Analysis, Suffixes, Derivational Suffixes*

## Abstrak

Salah satu cara untuk memperkaya kosakata adalah dengan mempelajari morphologi yang mana memperlajari tentang bentukan kata dan bagian dari proses morfologi itu adalah *derivational suffixes*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe dari *derivational suffixes* dan bentukan kata didalamnya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dimana peneliti menguraikan dalam bentuk kalimat tanpa menggunakan perhitungan statistika. Semua kata yang digunakan oleh Steve Job ketika dia menyampaikan pidatonya adalah merupakan sumber datanya sementara itu kata-kata yang mengandung *derivational suffixes* adalah merupakan data penelitian ini. Instrumen dari penelitian ini adalah peneliti itu sendiri dan teks pidato Steve Jobs. Untuk menganalisa data, penelitian ini menggunakan Teori dari Miles dan Huberman (1994: 10) yang mengatakan bahwa ada tiga hal yaitu pengurutan data, tampilan data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah diperoleh 74 kata *derivational suffixes* yang terbagi menjadi 4 tipe *derivational suffixes*, suffix kata benda, suffix kata kerja, suffix kata sifat dan suffix kata keterangan dan juga menjelaskan bentukan katanya. Pada akhirnya *derivational suffixes* merupakan hal yang sangat penting untuk dipelajari dan diterapkan melalui penguraian kata-kata menjadi komponen kata dasar da akhirannya karena dengan mengetahui komponen-omponennya, kita bisa membentuk kata-kata baru dengan sendirinya. Hal ini bisa meningkatkan rasa percaya diri pada diri kita dan menghindarkan dari keterbatasan/kekurangan kosakata

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis, Akhiran, *derivational suffixes*

## Introduction

Learning English is not as easy as we think. Since English becomes the first foreign language in Indonesia, it needs more efforts for the students to learn well the elements of the language such as grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and spelling. Among these elements, vocabulary plays a very compulsory role in developing the four skills in English consisting of listening, reading, writing and speaking. Moreover, by having vocabulary the students can acquire knowledge and information. It is supported by Wilkins in Budiharso (2004; as cited in Sri Utami, 2015: 1) stated that the important aspect which not only for learning the language itself but also for the language for communication is vocabulary. Furthermore, Hudson (2007; as cited in Kim. C, 2013: 44) claims that

language is created of words and learners' vocabulary is the compulsory aspect in language and its acquisition.

In line with this issue, an appropriate strategy to enrich the vocabulary mastery will be needed and that is learning about suffixes because using suffixes knowledge for vocabulary enrichment is one of the most popular strategies supported by many researchers (Bauer & Nation, 1993; Osborn & Adler (2001; cited in Hasani. M. T, et al. 2014: 3) that word strategy is a mean to use word parts to figure out the meanings of words in the text. Word strategy is a way of breaking up a word into understandable parts including root words, suffixes and prefixes. This strategy can be useful to students' vocabulary mastery. It is also mentioned that knowing some common affixes (prefixes and suffixes) and root words can increase students' power to learn the meanings of many new words.

Derivational is the one of the type of word – formation, as Yule (2006: 57, as cited in Wulandari. A, 2014: 4) states that derivational is a way to process of word formation to be found in the production of new English words. Derivational suffix means the process by which creates a new word from a stem through the addition of suffix. Based on Medwell et al. (2009; as cited in Rabbani. S. F, 2014: 6) states that derivational suffixes are adding the suffixes to a word which can change the function of that word in a sentence. Moreover, according to Plag (2003: 109; as cited in Wulandari. A, 2014: 4) also said that suffixes can be divided into some types. Basically, there are four types of derivational suffixes, nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes and adverb suffixes.

Thus, the researcher formulates statement of the problems are (1) what types of derivational suffixes are found in Steve Jobs' speech entitled You've Got to Find What You Love by using suffix and (2) how is the process of word formation in derivational suffixes found in Steve Jobs' speech entitled "You've Got to Find What You Love" by knowing aspect in word formation.

**Research Methodology**

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative because the data of this research is in the form of words that is not statistically analyzed. Thus, the result of analysis will be in descriptions to answer the research statement. The researcher uses Steve Jobs' speech entitled "You've Got to Find What You Love" on Stanford University as the subject of the research that downloaded from Steve Jobs : Stanford News - Stanford University (https://news.stanford.edu/2005/06/14/jobs-061505/). It will be analyzed to get information about kinds of derivational suffixes which is written in his speech.

There are two instruments used in this research. Primary instrument is the researcher herself because all things related to this research, getting source of data, analyzing the data, explaining the result, and so forth, will be done by the researcher herself. Secondary instrument is text from Steve Jobs' speech entitled

"You've Got to Find What You Love" as the secondary instrument to collect the data.

The source of data deals with the source from which data is acquired for the analysis. It was used in order to espouse the validity of this research. The data source of this research was all words used by Steve Jobs when he delivered his speech in Stanford University on June 14th, 2005. The data of this research are the words which contain derivational suffixes that are collected from Steve Job's speech.

The procedures that were done by the researcher to collect the data were as follows: (1) finding by browsing using internet and selecting the speech form Steve Jobs entitled "You've Got to Find What You Love", (2) reading the Steve Jobs' speech entitled "You've Got to Find What You Love" as a whole, (3) finding all the words containing derivational suffixes from the Steve Jobs' speech entitled "You've Got to Find What You Love", (4) listing the words found on step 3, and (5) describing the derivational suffixes including word formation.

To analyze the data systematically and accurately, the researcher takes some steps based on Miles and Huberman's Theory (1994: 10) said that related to analyze the data for qualitative research, those are three steps of analyzing data, data reduction, data display and conclusion. In this research, the researcher did three steps dealing with analyzing the data.

**1.    Data Reduction**

In this step, the researcher analyzes the data by reading the text of Steve Jobs' speech. Next, the researcher selects the words which containing derivational suffixes to be analyzed. After that, the researcher categorizes the data based on categories of derivational suffixes. Those are noun suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes and adverb suffixes. The last process is transforming the data. The researcher will explain the word formation. It means that showing the change of derivational suffixes, for example:

Verb $\longrightarrow$ Adjective (Active)

Adjective $\longrightarrow$ Noun (Happiness)

**2.    Data Display**

Data display itself means the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic as the basic of the next step, taking an appropriate conclusion. Firstly the researcher shows or displays the data in the form of table analysis which listing all the words containing derivational suffixes and its analysis found in Steve Jobs' speech including categorize them into types of derivational suffixes. Thus, contents of the table are following:

**Table 1. Data Analysis of Derivational Suffixes**

| No | Type of Derivational Suffixes | Word | Root | Part of Speech | Suffix |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Noun | Adoption S1, P2, L2 | Adopt | Verb | -ion |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |

The researcher uses coding to make easy in analyzing each word that found in Steve Jobs' speech. The coding S1 means story number 1. In his speech, there are three stories. First story is about connecting the dots. Second story is about love and loss. Third story is about death. The coding P2 means paragraph 2 and L2 means line 2 and etc.

Secondly, the researcher shows or displays word formation (word construction) by using tree diagram as shown below:

Beautiful (Adjective)

Noun → suffix

Beauty → - ful

The researcher uses tree diagram to make easy understanding about the explanation of word formation. As the example, the word "beautiful" is formed by noun "beauty" and suffix "-ful". Beautiful belongs to adjective suffix type.
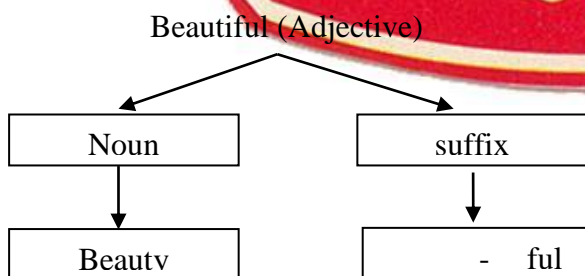
**3. Conclusion**

The conclusion in qualitative research can be an answer statement of problems. The conclusion is in the form of description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step the researcher explains clearly about kinds of derivational suffixes and its word formation such as Verb (root) is attached by suffix –*ive* will be adjective, example:

act ⟶ active,

product ⟶ productive

**Research Finding and Discussion**

**A. Type of Derivational Suffixes**

The researcher did the research and got the complete data from all the research instrument in both primary and secondary instrument. After presenting the words which is containing derivational suffixes in this research, the researcher finds 74 data of derivational suffixes in commencement speech by Steve Job's entitled You've Got to Find What You and consists of four types of derivational suffixes.

## a. Nominal Suffixes

Based on the data, it can be classified for nominal suffixes as following:

**Tabel 2. Nominal Suffixes**

| Noun Forming Suffixes (Nominal Suffixes) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Suffix** | **Verb** | **Noun** |
| -cement | Comment | Commencement |
| -ion | Graduate | Graduation |
| | Adopt | Adoption |
| | Decide | Decision |
| | Intuit | Intuition |
| | Instruct | Instruction |
| | Combine | Combination |
| | Create | Creation |
| | Generate | Generation |
| | Animate | Animation |
| | Impress | Impression |
| | Invent | Invention |
| | Opine | Opinion |
| -er | Draw | Drawer |
| | Begin | Beginner |
| | Love | Lover |
| -or | Direct | Directors |
| -re | Fail | Failure |
| -ionship | Relate | Relationship |
| -tion | Expect | Expectation |
| | Apply | Application |
| -ment | Embarrass | Embarrassment |
| -ry | Surge | Surgery |
| **Total Data** | **24** | |

From the table above, it shows that nominal suffixes can be derived from verb which is attached suffix – cement (1), - ion (8), - er (3), - or (1), - re (1), - ionship (1), - tion (1), - ment (1), and – ry (1).

**Tabel 3. Nominal Suffixes**

| Noun Forming Suffixes (Nominal Suffixes) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Suffix** | **Adjective** | **Noun** |
| -le | Mid | Middle |
| -ty | Curious | Curiosity |
| | Certain | Certainty |
| -ce | Different | Difference |
| -ness | Heavy | Heaviness |
| | Light | Lightness |
| -tion | Public | Publication |
| **Total Data** | **7** | |

From the table above, it can be shown that nominal suffixes also can be derived from adjective which is attached by suffix – le (1), - ty (2), - ce (1), - ness (2), and – tion (1).

## b. Verbal Suffixes

Based on the data, it can be classified for verbal suffixes as following:

**Tabel 4. Verbal Suffixes**

| Verb Forming Suffixes (Verbal Suffixes) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Suffix** | **Noun** | **Verb** |
| -ize | Apology | Apologize |
| -le | Set | Settle |
| **Total Data** | **2** | |

From the table above, it can be shown that verbal suffix can formed from noun which is added suffix – ize and – le. Both of them can be found one data from the whole text in the commencement speech by Steve Jobs.

**c. Adjective Suffixes**

Based on the data, it can be classified for verbal suffixes as following:

**Tabel 5. Adjective Suffixes**

| Adjective Forming Suffixes (Adjective Suffixes) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Suffix** | **Noun** | **Adjective** |
| -cal | Biology History | Biological Historical |
| -ive | Expense | Expensive |
| -y | Scare Luck | Scary Lucky |
| -tic | Romance Drama Idealist | Romantic Dramatic Idealistic |
| -less | Price | Priceless |
| -ful | Beauty Success | Beautiful Successful |
| -al | Person | Personal |
| -lier | Ear | Earlier |
| -ual | Intellect | Intellectual |
| -ous | Adventure | Adventurous |
| **Total Data** | 15 | |

From the table above, it can be shown that adjective suffixes can be derived from noun which is attached suffix –cal (2), -ive (1), -y (2), -ic (3), -less (1), -ful (2), -al (1), lier (1), -ual (1), and –ous (1).

**Table 6. Adjective Suffixes**

| Adjective Forming Suffixes (Adjective Suffixes) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Suffix** | **Adverb** | **Adjective** |
| -y | Ever | Every |
| **Total Data** | 1 | |

From the table adjective suffix can be also formed using adverb which is added the suffix –y. As the table, there is the word ever added by

suffix –y become every. In the Steve Jobs' speech it can be found only one datum.

**Table 7. Adjective Suffixes**

| Adjective Forming Suffixes (Adjective Suffixes) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Suffix** | **Verb** | **Adjective** |
| -al | Practice | Practical |
| -ly | Like | Likely |
| -ful | Wonder Use | Wonderful Useful |
| -ble | Impose | Impossible |
| -ive | Create | Creative |
| -able | Incur Cure | Incurable Curable |
| -ish | Fool | Foolish |
| **Total Data** | 9 | |

From the table above, it shows that adjective suffix also can be formed from verb which is attached suffix –al (1), -ly (1), -ful (2), -ble (1), -ive (1), -able (2), and –ish (1).

**d. Adverb Suffixes**

Based on the data, it can be classified for verbal suffixes as following:

**Table 8. Adverbial Suffixes**

| Adverb Forming Suffixes (Adverb Suffixes) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Suffix** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| -ly | Strong Real Naïve Beautiful Bad Slow True Clear Certain Pure Gradual | Strongly Really Naively Beautifully Badly Slowly Truly Clearly Certainly Purely Gradually |
| -ally | Artistic | Artistically |
| **Total Data** | 13 | |

From the table above it shows that adverb suffix can be derived from adjective which is attached suffix –ly (12), and suffix –ally (1).

**Table 9.  Adverbial Suffixes**

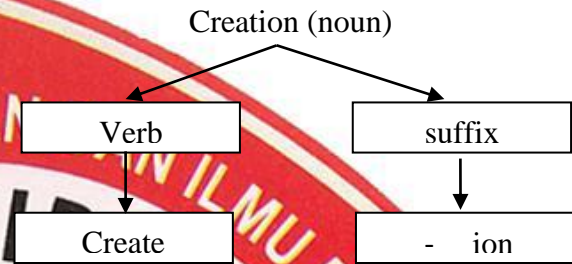| Adverb Forming Suffixes (Adverb Suffixes) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Suffix** | **Noun** | **Adverb** |
| -ly | Ear Public | Early Publicly |
| -ally | Proportion Event | Proportionally Eventually |
| **Total Data** | | 4 |

From the table above, it can be shown that verbal suffix can formed from noun which is added suffix – ize and – le. Both of them can be found one data from the whole text in the commencement speech by Steve Jobs.

**B.     Word Formation**

Word formation is a characteristic of human language which is potential to create new words from its root. The two most common type of word formation are derivational and compounding. Yule (2006: 57) said that derivational is a process of word formation to be found in the production of new words in English.

The result is derivational suffixes marking a change not only the part of speech of a word may undergo a change as well, called class word, but also its meaning after being attached by certain

suffix. Thus, the researcher shows the changes introduced by the derivational suffixes found in the Steve Job's speech on the commencement entitled You've Got to Find What You Love as shown below:

Creation (noun)

| Verb | | suffix |
|---|---|---|
| Create | | - ion |

**Figure 2. Word Formation of Nominal Suffix**

**Conclusion**

After conducting the research, the researcher draws the conclusion as following:

The first concerned was the type of derivational suffixes

From the 74 data the researcher found four kinds (types) of derivational suffixes as following:

1) The first is nominal derivational suffixes can be found 25 data. It consists of suffix –cement, suffix –ion, suffix –er, suffix –or, suffix –re, suffix –ionship, suffix –tion, suffix –ment, suffix –ry, suffix – le, suffix –ty, suffix –ce, suffix – ness, and suffix –tion.

2) The second is verbal derivational suffixes can be found 2 data that consists of suffix –ize, and suffix –le.

3) The third is adjective derivational suffixes can be found 25 data that consists of suffix –cal, suffix –ive, suffix –y, suffix –ic, suffix –less, suffix –full, suffix –al, suffix –lier, suffix –ual,suffix –ous, suffix –y, suffix –al, suffix –ly, suffix –ful, suffix –ble, suffix –ive, suffix –able, and suffix –ish.

4) The fourth is adverbialderivational suffixes can be 15 data consist of suffix –ly,suffix –ally, suffix –ly, and suffix –ally.

2. The third concerned was the word formation or word construction. It is the field of linguistic which learnt the internal structure of words and process of word formation or word construction called morphology. It is supported by Jurate Ruzaite (2012: 18) said that morphology is the knowledge deals with word formation and word structure. To be well understanding on word formation or word construction this thesis explained well about root and morpheme, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Combining root and morpheme as derivational suffixes can

create new word. It can be shown by three diagrams. From 74 data can be drawn that containing four part of speech as the root. Those are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. These roots were attached derivational suffixes to produce new word for example: adopt becomes adoption. The analysis is adopt is the part of speech of verb while –ion is derivational suffix in order to form noun suffixes. Of course it changes the meaning directly. Meanwhile adoption its self consists of two morpheme, adopt is as free morpheme while suffix –ion is as bound morpheme.

## References

Bauer&Nation. (1993). *Word Families*. International Journal of Lexicography, 253-279.

Cholo, K. (2013). *Vocabulary Acquisition With Affixation: Learning English Words Based on Prefixes&Suffixes. Second Language Studies*. Manoa: University of Hawai.

Hasani, M. T. (2014). *The Effect of The Number of Affixes on Vocabulary Learning of Iranian Intermediate EFL Students.*International of Journal Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World, Vol. 5, 84-96.

Katamba, F. (1993). *Morphology*. Macmilan, London.

Lieber, R. (2009). *Introducing Morphology.* New York: Cambrige University.

Miles and Huberman. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis* (Second ed.). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Nur D. R and Kirom A. (2016). *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commecement Speech by Steve Jobs.*Script Journal Vol. 1, Issue 1, April.

Paila, A. K. (2017). *Derivational Suffixes in Religious Terms in The Cult of Mary Found in National Geographic Magazine.* English Letters Study Program. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.

Pratiwi, S. N. (2013). *Analysis of Derivational Affixes of Fuadi's Five Towers Novel and Its Contribution for Grammar Meaning Discourse.* Vol. 4 (1).

Ruzaite, J. (2012). *Studying Word Formation in English.* Vytautas Magnus University.

Sulaiman, H. (2004). *Introduction to Linguistics.* Palu: Tadulako University Press.

Utami, S. (2015). *The Students' Ability in Using Derivational Suffixes in Word Formation.* Cemerlang Journal, *Vol. 3 No. 1.*

William, S. I. (1987). *Handbook in Research and Evaluation* (Second ed.). Sandiego: California .

Wulandari, A. (2014). *Morphological Analysis of derivational Suffixes in Short Stories.* School of Teacher training and Education. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University.

Xinjie, L. (2011). *A Study of Acquiring L2 Vocabulary through using Word Part Strategy.* Sweeden: Kristianstad University.